applied twice or three times a week, and be kept in the upper part of the vagina from twenty-four to forty-eight hours."

Dr. G. states that the cases in which he has found this application most useful are, subinvolution with or without congestion or induration of tissue; in cases of chronic inflammatory enlargements and thickenings of the cervix uteri; in one case of pruritus, apparently due to acrid secretion passing through the os uteri; in two cases of fibroid disease of the anterior lip of the uterus; in chronic pelvic cellulitis; in hæmatocele; and in one case of epithelial cancer of the neck of the uterus.

It possesses the following advantages: It is clean, light, and portable; it produces no irritation; destroys all fetor; is considerably stronger than the compound tincture of iodine, is more readily absorbed, and can be kept in contact with the diseased tissues for a longer period. Moreover, it does not soil the linen like the medicated pessaries and suppositories and many other topical applications in general use for uterine affections.

10. *Chlorate of Quinia.*—From the powerful oxidizing and general stimulating agency of chloric acid, and the influence of quinia as a nervine-tonic, Dr. LYONS has been led to the idea of combining these two remedial agents with the view of obtaining a febrifuge medicine of great potency. Each atom of the chlorate will provide, it may be expected, five available atoms of oxygen from the chloric acid, chl. O_5, while in the perchloric acid, each atom contains seven of oxygen, chl. O_7.

From some half-dozen cases in which he has as yet employed this drug, including scarlatina, typhus, the diphtheritic case above mentioned, and low forms of pneumonia, Dr. Lyons has obtained results which so far satisfy him of its efficiency and utility, and he invites the co-operation of his professional brethren in testing the value of this salt of quinia in low pyrexial states.—*Dublin Med. Press and Circular*, May 30, 1866.

11. *Action of Medicinal Preparations of Iron on the Teeth.*—Dr. JOHN SMITH, with a view of ascertaining how far the popular belief that the preparations of iron in medicinal use exert an injurious influence on the teeth, instituted a number of experiments.

"Eight of the compounds of iron in most general use as remedial agents, and along with them one or two other non-ferruginous compounds, sometimes suspected of injuring the teeth, were selected, and in solutions of these compounds the same *number* and the same *kinds* of human teeth were immersed. In each of the separate solutions four teeth were placed; and in all cases these four teeth consisted of a sound canine and bicuspid, and a decayed upper and lower molar. * * *

"On examining the respective solutions after twenty-four hours, the teeth were found unaltered in those of the carbonate and saccharine carbonate of iron, the phosphate of iron, the iodide of iron, the citrate of quinine and iron, and in that of the sulphate of quinine. In the solution of the vinum ferri, the liquid itself was somewhat turbid, the teeth, however, seeming to be untouched. In that of the muriate of iron, a turbid sediment filled the bottom of the bottle, and covered up the teeth from view; the fangs of the teeth were somewhat soft and flexible, and the enamel easily scraped down. The sediment under the microscope presented an amorphous granular appearance. In that of the phosphoric acid they seemed somewhat flexible at their more slender parts, such as the points of the fangs; and the enamel looked opaque and chalky, but did not feel crumbling or soft. In the solution of Condy's fluid they were deeply stained, but in no way altered in texture.

"The teeth in the different solutions were allowed to remain ten days longer, and on examining them at the end of that period neither those in carbonate or saccharine carbonate of iron, the phosphate of iron, the iodide of iron, nor the citrate of iron and quinine, presented any further change, except that those in the saccharine carbonate were slightly blackened, the discoloration, however, being superficial, and nearly all removable by brushing. A ropy sediment adhered to those in the sulphate of quinine, and perhaps a very slight softening of the surface of the fang might be present. The ropy sediment presented, under the microscope, the appearance of a mass of acicular crystals of various sizes, interspersed with threads or fibres of some kinds.

"In the solutions of the vinum ferri, the sulphate of iron, the muriate of iron, the phosphoric acid, and of Condy's fluid, certain changes were observable. In the vinum ferri the cloudy precipitate was somewhat increased, and the teeth were dark and discoloured, especially in the fangs, but otherwise uninjured. In the sulphate of iron solution a very copious precipitate had formed. The teeth were not softened throughout their whole thickness, but had a layer of soft substance covering in what of the enamel and dentine remained hard beneath. They were also considerably discoloured. In the solution of the muriate of iron, a large deposit of the cloudy precipitate had accumulated, and in this the teeth lay buried. Their fangs were very soft, and quite flexible, and the enamel was wasted away, and on being touched crumbled down like chalk. In those, again, immersed in the phosphoric acid solution the fangs were quite flexible, and were diminished in bulk; the enamel could be deeply scratched with any blunt instrument, and felt like Derbyshire spar. It was more wasted, but not so soft as that of the teeth in the muriate of iron solution. Notwithstanding this loss of salts of lime, on drying by exposure to the air these teeth have again become hard and unyielding. In the Condy's solution, the teeth were covered by a very dark incrustation, which, however, could be nearly all removed by brushing, or still more effectually by applying dilute muriatic acid; otherwise they were uninjured. The solution itself had become almost colourless.

"From these facts it would appear that certain preparations of iron, when directly applied, do exercise a powerful effect on the substance of the teeth. And the ratio of the effects obtained would seem to prove, that of all the preparations employed in these experiments that of the tincture of the muriate of iron acts most powerfully, the sulphate of iron next, and next to that again, although in comparison very immaterially, the vinum ferri, the other preparations of iron appearing to be inert.

"Of the other substances experimented with, phosphoric acid seems the only one producing injurious effects on the teeth, which it does, however, to a very marked extent."—*Edinburgh Med. Journ.*, Jan. 1866.

MEDICAL PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS, AND PRACTICAL MEDICINE.

12. *Acute Uncomplicated Myocarditis in which the Disease was Diagnosticated During Life.*—This case was communicated to the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, by Dr. C. B. Radcliffe. It is an example of a grave affection, of which there is little, if any certain knowledge—acute uncomplicated myocarditis—or, in other words acute inflammation of the muscular structure of the heart, without any inflammation of the endocardium or pericardium. The patient was a fine, stout, strong, married man, middle aged, a varnish maker by occupation. For six weeks he had had occasional attacks of sharp pain at the pit of the stomach, and shooting thence into the left arm—attacks evidently of the nature of angina pectoris. In other respects he thought himself well in health, and he was well enough to follow his daily work, and to get about with little or no discomfort up to the day before his death. When seen for the first time (July 27, 1865), the indications of the disorder evidently pointed to a very weak heart. The pulse was extremely feeble, and somewhat slow, but not irregular. The hands were cold and clammy—remarkably so. The first sound of the heart was absent. The cardiac impulse against the walls of the chest could not be felt. The second sound of the heart could be heard; but faintly only, and several times (in an examination extending over several minutes) it was distinctly reduplicated. There were no morbid sounds of any kind whatever. In the attempt to detect the cardiac impulse the patient winced more